



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1881.

The Southern Volunteer Military Companies who have been deterred from taking part in the inaugural procession by reason of the hostility manifested toward them by the military committee of the executive committee having charge of the inaugural ceremonies have done right. They would have been liable to insult had they gone to Washington, and like sensible men have determined to stay away. The committee passed a resolution grossly and gratuitously insulting them and the marshal who was to command them, and though the resolution was reconsidered no definite action has yet been taken upon it. Nor has the executive committee repudiated the action of its sub-committee, and General Sherman even has thought proper to announce that he never said a Union soldier should march under the command of an ex-rebel. The Southern soldiers thought the inauguration was to be that of the President of the entire country, not of one section of it, and of all its people, not only of those living in the North. They supposed, too, and naturally, that as the civil war had been over so long that the children of those who fought in it are old enough to fight for themselves, its animosities had been assuaged, and that in no national affair as the inauguration of a President sectionalism would be cherished and memories forgotten, but they find, and sorrowfully, that they have been mistaken, and in order to avoid being the cause of any further trouble, to prevent to the extent of their ability, any possible interruption or difficulty, and at the same time to remove themselves from the risk of further insult, they have wisely determined to stay in accordance with the intimation they have received, that their room in the procession would be more agreeable than their company.

From present appearances it seems that President-elect Garfield is a wise man in his generation. He seeks information at all times and from all quarters, but only imparts it at the proper time and to the proper person. He has consulted both sides of the republican in Virginia, but, so far as both of them are concerned, he shows that at least in one respect he has not followed the wishes of the Mahone wing, which wanted him to postpone the executive session of the Senate until Senator Carpenter's successor shall have been elected, so that Gen. Mahone might have it in his power to elect the Senate and give the casting vote to Vice President-elect Arthur. This is all right and meritorious, but the approval of all right thinking men of all political parties. Now let the President elect, whose actions so far, induce the belief that he will be the President of the whole country, and not the exponent of the republican party, go a little further and invite some of the leading non-partisan men of the South, such as Mr. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, to come to Washington and consult with him about the policy he ought to adopt toward this section of the country, and he will receive information that will be exceedingly valuable to him in his conduct of the government during the next four years. We willingly believe that he wants to be a national President and to promote the best interests of all portions of the country. To do so he must have correct information from all its parts, and he can obtain such information from no more reliable source than that we have indicated.

On Monday last Mr. Hayes, in an interview with the correspondent of the New York Mail, said that as far as lay in him there should be no opportunity offered the Democrats to organize the next session of the Senate until after Mr. Carpenter's successor should have been elected; that there was no need of an early session, as under the terms of office act the members of the Cabinet may continue as such for one month after the term of the President who appointed them shall expire, and that he was opposed to allowing the Democrats to reorganize the Senate by a "snap judgment." This was the day before he saw the President-elect. A short time after he saw him he issued a call for the Senate to convene in executive session, as it always has done, except in four exceptional cases, on the day of the inauguration of the new President. This sudden and remarkable change was the result solely and entirely of the instructions he received from the incoming President. Mr. Hayes entered the White House with fraud indelibly stamped upon his brow, and leaves it with the addendum of a low, small partisan trickster. Could there be executed anything littler and meaner than the spirit indicated by the political trickery advised by Mr. Hayes? Nothing is ward politics ever descended to a lower plane. The infamously litiens and meanness of the man is only equalled by his fraudulency and hypocrisy. The country, day after to-morrow, may well thank Providence it is rid of him.

As the Wisconsin Legislature has not rendered itself ridiculous by adopting the absurd course recommended by the Richmond Whig with reference to the election of Senator Carpenter's successor, and as President-elect Garfield has not brought obloquy upon himself and the republican party by following the advice of the Washington Republicans with regard to postponing the call for an executive session of the Senate, both these organs of General Mahone are disposed to look upon the incoming administration with anything but favorable eyes.

The determination of the President elect to follow the prescriptive law of the land and have an executive session of the Senate convened on the 4th instant, which action necessarily ex-

cludes Mr. Graham from the Secretaryship of the Senate, induces the latter to say in his paper of this morning that "if President elect Garfield proposes to make a misuse of his administrative it is very clear that he ought to advertise for an adviser at once." For once, at least, Mr. Graham is logical.

The name of Judge Kenneth Rayner, the present able and efficient Solicitor of the Treasury, is spoken of in very flattering terms by many papers in the South as worthy position in General Garfield's Cabinet. This being a republican family affair, of course, we have no right to advise in the matter. Still if Mr. Garfield wishes to invite to a seat in his Cabinet a Southern man no one in the South, native born, would be more respectable generally than Judge Rayner. His ability no one denies, and his honesty and integrity are proverbial. He was a whig of the Henry Clay school, and although we can not see what business he has in the republican party, still there he is, and even there he maintains the same conservative and patriotic views that marked his course in the old whig times. As there must be a republican in the Cabinet if the South has one at all, Judge Rayner's selection for the position would doubtless be gratifying to this section.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says "staunch members of the Military Committee on the Inauguration Ceremony, who recently started an opposition to the appointment of ex-Confederate General Field as marshal of a division, are receiving just now merited rebukes from citizens. Their subversive partisanship has resulted in the utter refusal of a number of Southern military organizations, who had previously arranged to come, to participate in the inauguration. Two companies from South Carolina, one from North Carolina and the Light Infantry of Alexandria, Va., for the reason stated, have concluded not to take part. Other organizations are expected to be heard from to-morrow."

We have received a copy of the Illustrated Scientific News, published by Munn & Co., New York. Every number contains 32 pages, full of engravings of novelties in science and the useful arts. Ornamental wood work, pottery, vases and objects of modern and ancient art are finely shown.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The reduction of the public debt during February was \$11,843,155.51.

Mr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, died suddenly yesterday at Nice.

The husband of Mrs. Lucy, the "Jersey Lily," after a short visit to England, has returned to New York.

One of the oldest iron firms of Montreal, has suspended, with liabilities amounting to nearly \$500,000.

A Pullman car load of state senators and their wives left Columbus, Ohio, yesterday to attend the inauguration.

One hundred and forty four young men were graduated in medicine at the college of physicians and surgeons in Baltimore yesterday.

Some of the leading colored men of Atlanta, Ga., had a meeting yesterday and forwarded a petition to President Garfield to appoint Bruce to a position in his cabinet.

The courthouse at Danforth, S. C., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The records were saved. The mansion house at Port Royal, was also burned yesterday; loss \$10,000, covered by insurance.

The House of Representatives spent most of the day and all of the night session, which lasted till 12:45 this morning, on the funding bill without, however, reaching any result on the Senate amendments, which are favored by the Republicans and opposed by the Democrats.

While Rev. F. McKim McCarthy was conducting services in St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, N. J., yesterday, a man rushed upon him from a pew, seized him by the waist and attempted to throw him down. Several persons went to the priest's assistance and the man was arrested. He was recognized as Frank Finn, an escaped fugitive.

A singularly daring and successful burglary occurred at Chicago on Sunday night, at the house of E. P. Smith, a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Smith, on retiring for the night, carefully placed a roll of bills amounting to \$2,000, and a diamond pin valued at \$450, in a pillow case on his bed. He was discovered in an incoherent condition on Monday morning. The diamond and money were missing. Mr. Smith did not recover consciousness for several hours.

The State capital of Minnesota at St. Paul was burned last night. About 10 o'clock at night, while both houses of the Legislature were in session, an alarm was sounded, which startled the members from their seats. Rushing from the chambers, they were confronted with a falling firebrand from the dome of the Capitol, which was already ablaze. A hook and ladder company hurried to the scene and with the aid of three ladders the members all escaped, some of them slightly injured. The building burned rapidly to the ground, entailing a loss to the State of over \$100,000 for the structure, and the loss of the historical and Supreme Court library. One of the vaults contained over two million dollars' worth of State trust bonds, which were saved.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Near Danville, the other day, Mrs. Jacob Myers, on entering her house with an armful of wood, stumbled, and a large stick fell on the head of her little child and killed it.

A meeting was held at Warrenton, on Monday, looking to a union of the two wings of the conservative party. Resolutions were offered and ordered to be voted upon at a meeting to be held at March court. The leading men of the county addressed the meeting.

Mrs. Byrne, aged 93 years, mother of J. S. Byrne, ex-Clerk of the Circuit Court of Fauquier, died at her residence near The Plains on Friday last. Mrs. B. was one of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of Fauquier county.

On Monday Mrs. Henderson, living at Laurel Grove, near Danville, was burned to death by her clothes catching fire from the grate, in front of which she was standing. She ran out of the house and a colored woman caught her and tried to extinguish the flames, but she was already fatally burned and died fourteen hours afterward.

The report of the President of the Tobacco Association of Danville shows that the sales of manufactured tobacco in that market during the month of February were 3,178,042 pounds, which sold for \$313,695.80, being an average of \$9.57 per hundred pounds. Since October 1st, the beginning of the tobacco year, the sales have been 9,715,389 pounds, which sold for \$836,699.22, being an average of \$8.60 per hundred pounds.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Honor of the State of Virginia met in Richmond last night. There was a full attendance of members of the body. There are at present 49 lodges of the order in Virginia, comprising a membership of nearly 3,000. The organization has for its main object the protection of the widows and orphans of deceased members and the payment of certain weekly stipends during the sickness of any of its members. The Order was organized about eight years ago, and since that time over \$3,000,000 have been paid to widows and orphans of deceased members, and \$40,000 in benefits to sick members.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 2, 1881.

The credentials of Samuel Bell Maxey re-elected Senator from Texas, were presented by Mr. C. K. Read and filed.

After disposing of business of no special interest the Senate took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Beck, who reported the bill, explained the items of increase made by the Senate committee premising as follows: The amount of the bill as passed the House was about \$20,720,000 and the total as now reported to the Senate \$22,840,000, the Senate having added \$2,119,000. The aggregate was \$910,000 less than the estimates and \$324,000 in excess of the total of appropriations for the current fiscal year.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock in continuation of Tuesday's session.

Mr. Tucker, of Va., demanded the previous question on the motion to concur in the Senate amendment sixteen to the funding bill. This is the "Kiddwood" amendment, authorizing public subscriptions for the bonds and rates provided for in the bill.

There being no quorum present, a call of the House was ordered on motion of Mr. Corgan, of Mich. One hundred and twenty five members responded on this call—less than a quorum—and then.

Mr. Tucker moved to dispose with further proceedings under the call.

Mr. Corgan demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted—yeas 158, nays 13—so further proceedings were dispensed with.

Mr. Tucker then yielded to Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, who reported back from the Appropriation Committee the deficiency appropriation bill and moved to suspend the rules and put it upon its passage.

The reading of the bill was not completed until 12 o'clock.

Mr. Hisscock, of New York, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, criticized the bill, which was chiefly remarkable in that in which it was deficient. The estimates for the internal revenue bureau were \$300,000 in excess of the amount appropriated in the bill and the appropriation for public printing was \$700,000 less than should have been allowed. The Attorney General had submitted an estimate of \$100,000 for special deputy marshals, which had not been allowed by the committee. He had hoped that the democratic party would have settled its debts before it went out of power.

At one o'clock Mr. McMahon's motion was agreed to, the rules were suspended, and the deficiency bill—the last of the appropriation bills—was passed.

The consideration of the funding bill was immediately resumed, the question being on ordering the previous question on the motion to concur in the Senate amendment 16.

The large majority of the republicans refrained from voting, but enough cast their votes to make a quorum, and the main question was ordered—yeas 134, nays 25.

The following members voted: Anderson, Balford, Boyd, Browne, Cannon, Davenport, Davis, of California, Einstein, Haskell, Hawk, Hawley, Kelly, Killinger, Marsh, Neal, Orth, Page, Ryan, of Kansas, Robinson, and Washburn.

The question recurred on concurring in the amendment, and on a division the republicans refrained from voting and left the House without a quorum.

After further delay the sixteenth Senate amendment was concurred in—yeas 140, nays 16.

The next question was on the 25th Senate amendment, which is to insert the word "temporarily" in the 4th section (which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use fifty million dollars in coin in the redemption of 5 and 6 percent bonds.)

The Committee on Ways and Means recommends concurring with an amendment. This amendment is to substitute for the word "temporarily" the words "at any time" as to make the section read "the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use from time to time, not exceeding fifty million dollars at any one time of the standard gold and silver coin in the redemption of the redemption of 5 and 6 percent bonds." The Senate amendment (S. 16) was then concurred in.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1881.

The executive session of the Senate called for the 4th instant is a sad blow to the Mahonites, as it sweeps the ground from beneath their feet, so far as any expected support from the incoming administration is concerned. Mr. Hayes is their friend and did all he could for them, but Mr. Hayes now has probably as little power to help them or anybody else as the least influential member of Congress. As soon as the President's will was well rested yesterday, he had a long interview with his premier, Mr. Blaine, the first subject of which was the executive session. Mr. Blaine told him that such a thing as a delay in the call was not to be thought of, that to do so would not only disregard what had become an established rule, but would be considered by the country as the result of some sort of an arrangement with the head of the republicans' party in Virginia, and that such an impression would be disastrous to the whole administration as well as to the republican party; that a delay could only be for the purpose of changing a few officers of the Senate, and of changing some of the chairmen of the Senate's committees, and that such plying gains to the party would not be a feather in the scale against the injury it would sustain in the opinion of all right thinking men. Mr. Blaine took the most decided ground against any sort of agreement or arrangement between the republicans and Gen. Mahone, and said that any other course would inflict irreparable injury upon the incoming administration. The President elect agreed with him and Mr. Hayes was accordingly instructed to issue his call which he did with many evidences of bad grace. This action on the part of the President elect is looked upon as a decided snub to General Mahone, and it is reported that the General and his party may be far reaching, involving the part of the General a disposition to look for new party affiliations. The Mahonites assert that they were sprung and driven out of the democratic party in Virginia, but they never received from that party such a snub as that referred to above, and if they are as sensitive as they pretend to be, further affiliation between them and the republicans is at an end, and that the General will have to flock to himself.

Mr. H. O. Clagett, of Leesburg, Va., the clerk of the House District Committee, received a letter this morning signed by every member of that Committee testifying to his efficiency, intelligence and gentlemanly deportment, and thanking him for the eminently satisfactory manner in which he had performed his duties and for the valuable assistance he has rendered them.

The House having passed a resolution allowing the use of the National Museum to Co. A, Washington Light Infantry next Monday night for the purpose of a reception room for the visiting military companies in the city, Mr. Lyman, when the resolution reached the Senate, wanted to amend it so as to include the National Rifle in the privilege, but so phrased his proposition as to read the military of the District that constitutionally allowing the negro companies to come in. When this was discussed, the opposition to the negroes was so great that both sides that the whole resolution was defeated.

Now that an executive session of the Senate has been called for the 4th instant, the credentials of the new Senators are being subjected to a critical examination, and the defects in Gen. Mahone's, alluded to in this correspondence: the day they were received, as well as those and some others, Mr. Camden's for instance, noted and arranged for reference. Gen. Mahone's differs in several particulars from those of Senator Johnston's, and Mr. Camden's from those of Mr. Davis. In both Mahone's and Camden's the year in which they were elected is omitted, and Gen. Mahone's fixes the commencement of his term on the 3rd of March. It may be that the committee to whom the defective credentials are referred will either delay reporting upon them or may report adversely to their acceptance, in which case the Senators to whom they belong will not be enabled to participate in the executive session.

Mr. Speaker Randall has promised to recognize Mr. Richmond as soon as the funding bill is disposed of in order that he may call up the Export Tobacco bill, which is of much interest to Virginia.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday reported unanimously in favor of the bill placing the judgments of the U. S. courts on the same footing with judgments of the court of claims in regard to audits and payments.

Messrs. Cameron, Paul, Round, Farr, Wind and other Mahonites were at the Capitol today. They were by no means cheerful, and looked rather blue in countenances, it is supposed, of the set back the leader of their party has just received in the matter of the executive session. With regard to Mr. Wind, it is understood that he is a candidate for postmaster at Alexandria, and that Messrs. W. N. Barkley and S. P. Bayly are aspirants for the same position.

The House today passed the deficiency bill, the last of the regular appropriation bills, and proceeded immediately to the consideration of the funding bill, the republicans refraining to filibuster to defeat it. Mr. Randall said this morning that the bill would pass to-day with a few changes, but it was stated at the Treasury that it would not pass, but that a bill provided for a three and three tenths bond, with the 5th section retained, would pass at the next session whenever that shall convene. It is also known that both Mr. Hayes and President-elect Garfield are opposed to the bill, and it is said that should it pass at this session, the former would kill it by a pocket veto.

When the sundry civil bill was up in the Senate to-day, Mr. Conkling intimated that he should oppose the session appropriation \$3,950,773 for the expenses of the "visitation statesmen," who were sent to Louisiana to court in Mr. Hayes.

The inaugural crowd is rapidly increasing, as the throngs at the Capitol and on Pennsylvania avenue testify. All the arches on that avenue are decorated and many of the buildings, and by Friday, should the weather continue fair, the city will be fluttering with bunting.

It is confidently stated at the Capitol to-day that the New York difficulty as relates to President-elect Garfield's Cabinet has been satisfactorily settled by the appointment of Mr. Morton as Secretary of the Navy, and that he has signified his willingness to accept the position. If this be so, a republican vacancy will exist in the New York Congressional delegation.

With regard to an extra session Mr. Randall said to-day that all the necessary business of Congress would be transacted by noon on Friday, and that if an extra session shall be held it will be because the republicans want one. It is also reaffirmed to-day that the President elect is opposed to an extra session.

Senators Pendleton, Bayard and Anthony, the Senate committee having the honor of the inauguration, so far as relates to the bill in charge, called upon the President elect this morning and informed him of the programme that had been arranged.

BERNHARDT'S RECEIPTS.—Sara Bernhardt gave performances last week at Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis, appearing six times, and the week's receipts were \$21,095. Her one hundredth performance was at Indianapolis Saturday, and the gross receipts of the one hundred performances were \$326,000, of which her personal share was \$126,400, besides having all her expenses paid.

Much valuable time is saved by promptly treating Croup at its first appearance. Nothing takes the place of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for Croup, Colds, Irritation of Throat, etc. Price 25 cents.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Porte is reported as considering war with Greece inevitable, and as endeavoring to postpone hostilities until supplies are received from America.

Mr. William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett has the royal license of Queen Victoria to make "Burdett-Coutts" a part of his own name, and to quarter the arms of "Burdett-Coutts" with those of his own family.

Details of the British reverse at Spitzkop give the number of British troops killed at 80, wounded 122 and taken prisoners 60. Large reinforcements have been ordered to proceed to Africa with all haste.

The Arms bill was introduced in the British House of Commons yesterday, declared urgent, and read for the first time. The bill is to run for five years, and prevents anyone from carrying or owning weapons without a permit.

Mr. Mitchell Henry, home rule member of the British Parliament, after Lord Hastings' declaration that he ever belonged to the land league, and denounces the leaders of that organization for their "stupid and irrational policy."

The Boers have carried the body of General Colley into the laager, and sent word that they will surrender it as soon as desired. A party has accordingly been dispatched to bring the remains to the English camp. The Boers have taken firm possession of Spitzkop.

At a meeting of the Irish members of the British Parliament, after Lord Hastings' statement in the House of Commons last night regarding the position of public business, it was agreed that at the present juncture Mr. Parnell's place is rather at Westminster than in Paris, and a telegram inviting him to return was dispatched.

Dispatches from Panama, dated February 19, state that the leading Panamanian citizens of Lima were about forming a provisional government, to negotiate with Chileans for peace. The city was still under martial law, but the conquerors exercised their power very leniently. Trade was generally quite active. The damage by riots subsequent to the battle was estimated at \$100,000.

The Queen's bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords last night. The Conservatives it is said have determined to make a desperate effort to prevent the passage of the Land bill, and will form an alliance with the Home Rule and Radical members. Lord Beaconsfield reluctantly supported the bill, because he thought it absolutely necessary. The agitation in Ireland was followed by an organized conspiracy of foreigners. It was absolutely necessary that the government should possess the power to defend the Queen from foreign conspirators, who were passing to and fro between another country and Ireland. Lord Granville declared that coercion was necessary.

A COSHY IRON-CLAD.—The Inflexible is a coshy ship. Her hull cost nearly \$500,000, and her engines and machinery almost another \$100,000, but even the estimates will not show what the total expenditure, direct and indirect, will have been upon her before she is ready for her first commission, and "authorities" who usually speak by admiralty calculations are admitting that the outlay before her completion may be from 30 to 50 per cent. more than had been originally expected. The cost of her hydraulic machinery and appliances is a little less than \$100,000, half of which is for mounting the four 80-ton guns, which are mounting the hydraulic fittings for them.—London World.

I see by last night's Gazette, that the Alexandria Light Infantry have, after very grave deliberation, decided not to attend the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th of March, and I want to ask if you won't please use your influence with this extensive and impressive body of men, to overcome their modesty, and not make themselves conspicuous by their absence; for how can we inaugurate a President without the Alexandria Light Infantry? Just think, what a humiliation spectacle it will be for the people of the United States, to assemble in Washington for the purpose of inaugurating a President, and then find themselves unable to do so, because of the absence of the Alexandria Light Infantry! It seems to me in-as-much as there has been so much fault found with our outgoing president "Mr. Hayes," that these gentlemen might lend their aid in securing for us a new president. But as there is a silver lining to every cloud, and as I have seen nothing to the contrary, let us hope the St. John's oracles, who possess better judgment and more patriotism will be there and lead us safely out of this chaotic state of affairs to a bright and prosperous future.

The crowd will doubtless be large on the occasion of the 4th, but tell our valiant soldiers boys they need not be afraid, we want let them get lost; indeed we want.

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.—An incorrect statement is made in your issue of yesterday as to the assignment of the companies from Alexandria in the inaugural procession. They are not placed at the end of General Field's division, as stated, but at the end of the Virginia section of it, which, with the exception of the Maryland section, is at the head of the division; neither, I think, is the Light Infantry preceded by a colored company, but by a white company from the Valley. The assignment is, of course, unacceptable, but don't make it more objectionable than it is. I understand also, on good authority, that it does not indicate the exact positions of the companies in line, but merely their divisions.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE, &c.

Flour, Fine.....	\$3 75 @	4 00
Superfine.....	5 00 @	5 25
Extra.....	5 25 @	5 50
Family.....	6 00 @	6 25
Fancy brands.....	6 75 @	7 00
Wheat, common to fair.....	1 00 @	1 10
Good to prime.....	1 10 @	1 20
Choice.....	1 20 @	1 30
Corn, white.....	0 51 @	0 52
Mixed.....	0 50 @	0 51
Yellow.....	0 51 @	0 52
Corn Meal.....	0 52 @	0 53
Buckwheat.....	2 25 @	2 50
Rye.....	0 40 @	0 45
Barley.....	0 30 @	0 35
Butter, prime.....	0 18 @	0 20
Common to middling.....	0 10 @	0 12
Eggs.....	0 15 @	0 16
Chickens, per doz.....	3 00 @	4 00
Dressed Turkeys.....	0 15 @	0 17
Dressed Hogs.....	0 10 @	0 12
Sweet Potatoes.....	0 10 @	0 12
Onions, per bush.....	1 25 @	1 50
Apples.....	0 25 @	0 30
Dried Peaches, peeled.....	0 8 @	0 11
Unpeeled.....	0 4 @	0 5
Dried Apples.....	0 15 @	0 16
Saccharine.....	0 50 @	0 55
Best sugar cured Ham.....	0 12 @	0 13
Butcher's Hams.....	0 11 @	0 12
Sides.....	0 11 @	0 12
Shoulders.....	0 7 @	0 8
Lard.....	9 10 @	0 11
Calf Calves.....	0 05 @	0 06
Ham, Country.....	0 10 @	0 11
Shad Roe per kid.....	2 75 @	3 00
Pistachio ground, per ton.....	4 50 @	5 00
Ground, in bags.....	5 75 @	6 00
Lump.....	3 00 @	3 25
Oliver Seed.....	0 55 @	0 56
Timothy.....	0 25 @	0 26
Salt, A. (Liverpool).....	0 05 @	0 06
Fine.....	1 60 @	1 65
Turkey Island.....	0 45 @	0 50
Wool, long unwashed.....	0 30 @	0 32
Washed.....	0 40 @	0 42
Morino, unwashed.....	0 20 @	0 21
Do, washed.....	0 30 @	0 32
Sumac.....	18 00 @	19 00
Hay.....	18 00 @	19 00
Wheat.....	18 50 @	19 00
Brown Middlings.....	19 00 @	20 00
White Middlings.....	22 00 @	23 00

The market is fairly active and prices are firm. There is no change to note in quotations for Flour. The receipts of Wheat have somewhat increased and 1653 bushels sold at 115 and 117 for Fultz and 122 for Lancaster. Corn is shade higher and about 900 bushels brought 51 and 52 for white. Small lots of Rye and Oats were offered but not sold. Butter and Eggs are in better receipt and prices are declining. Other country produce is higher. There is some inquiry for seeds.

ALEXANDRIA CATTLE MARKET, MARCH 2, 1881.

Prices to-day ranged as follows:

Cattle, very best.....	51 @	52
Good.....	30 @	31
Medium or fair quality.....	24 @	25
Ordinary.....	24 @	25
Calves.....	51 @	52
Sheep.....	6 @	6 1/2
Lambs.....	6 @	6 1/2
Cows and Calves.....	7 @	7 1/2

The market was poorly supplied with good Cattle, and our highest quotations were asked for such; the remainder of the offerings were only ordinary, and but few changed hands; the market was slow and prices were high throughout. Very few calves were offered and Sheep and Lambs but with very light sales. Hogs remain about the same, but prices are high, with but few offered, butchers only buying what is necessary for immediate use. Cows and Calves in demand at an advance on last week.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, MARCH 2, 1881.

Boovers—Prices ranging from 11 to 12 dressed the gross wt. Dressed beef sold slowly at 12 1/2 per lb.

Calves—Sales at 3 1/2 to 4 lb for grassers, and 4 1/2 to 5 lb for common to choice veals.

Sheep